THE LILY.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF WOMAN.

AMELIA BLOOMER, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

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For The Lily.

TO MY CANARY.

BY MARY MAY.

Thou art sad my bird, thy wing droops low
And the joy of thy music ceased long ago;
Mournfully sweet is thy plaintive lay
As it mingles soft with the wild winds play;
Yet to me, it sounds like broken heart cries
Like a song of sorrow—and anguishing sighs.
What ails thee my bird! From the meadows green
I've brought the brightest flowers 'ere seen;
Thy cage is all deck'd, and thy light little nest
A fairy might envy, so gay is it drest.
Sweet little captive, art tired of thy home?
Dost long through the tangled groves to roam?
Remember'st yet, the brook'd is play
And the song of thy mate as he flew away?
Doth the murmer of "leaf harps" gentle and low
Come to thy ear with a musical flow?
Ah cheer thee! my bird, here's a garland of flowers,
Cull'd from the greenest of wild wood bowers;
Its leaves are all trembling and wet with the dew,
Its blossoms are glittering—tinged with a hue
Fair as the clouds of thy own native skies
When tipped with the gold of sunset dyes.
And here is a goblet—filled from a stream,
Where long golden lilies and sunbeams gleam;
It is "sparkling and bright,"—come drink my bird
And then, for the sweetest song 'ere heard.
And let it be joyous,—I long to hear
A gush of glad music, sweet and clear:—
A melody mirthful—thy song must be
A heartfelt lay of joy and glee.
Thou art silent still,—drooping thy wing
Mournful and sad—refusing to sing
Alas! lonely warbler—thy spirit doth pine
For thy bright sunny clime, and sheltering vine:
Thy *chain* wears thee down,—light though it be,
It shall bind thee no more—bird, thou art free;
Thy cage door is open.—Thou hast spread thy wings.
Clear on the air thy glad song rings—
It hath grown more faint, yet the strain is gay.
Harp of the wild wood, bright be thy way!

PEOPLE'S COLLEGE MEETING.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

SENECA FALLS, Thursday, Oct. 14. 1852.

A regular meeting of the PEOPLE'S COLLEGE ASSOCIATION was held in this place yesterday, commencing at 10 A. M. In the absence of D. C. McCallum, the President, Mr. SAMUEL D. TILLMAN, President of the Village, was called to the Chair. The people of Seneca Falls attended in large numbers, and had made excellent preparations for the accommodation of the Association. Its Delegates were entertained by the citizens at their houses, in a style of true hospitality. The proceedings of the last meeting were read by the Secretary and approved. Thirty three names were proposed and elected into membership.

Communications were then read from a number of individuals and ordered on file. The following were ordered to be published with the proceedings:

OSWEGO, Monday, Oct. 11, 1852.

DEAR SIR:—I regret exceedingly that circumstances are such as to deprive me of the privilege of attending the meeting of the People's College Association, to be held at Seneca Falls on the 13th inst. Permit me to suggest, however, that at that meeting the proper steps be taken to procure a charter for the Association during the approaching session of the Legislature, and that a Committee be appointed to procure a suitable agent for the Association, whose duty it should be to call public meetings in the several towns and villages of this State, and, by lectures and the distribution of circulars, lay before the public the general plan and object we have in view in the establishment of the People's College—such agent to be paid a reasonable compensation for his services from the funds of the Association; and, in order to aid in carrying out the plan proposed, I am authorized to pledge, as a donation, the sum of five hundred dollars, subject to the draft of the Secretary of the Association.

Yours, respectfully,
D. C. McCALLUM.

H. HOWARD, Esq., Sec. P. C. A.

Reports of the Secretary and Finance Committee were then made and adopted.

The following resolutions were then offered by F. PRICE, of New-York, and adopted:

Resolved, That we receive with sincere thanks and gratitude the donation of $500 tendered to this Association through our President, and we do so with the conviction that it will aid us in placing our project on a sure and successful foundation.

Resolved, That our Secretary be instructed to send a Circular to each Editor in this State, and to each member of the next Legislature, containing our Prospectus, and stating that an application will be made for a Charter during the coming session.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Association are particularly due, and are hereby tendered to Gov. HUNT, for his earnest, consistent, and long-tried efforts in our cause.

On motion, the following Committees were appointed.

On Memorials and Petitions to the Legislature for a Charter—T. C. PETERS, of Genesee Co.; J. C. FERGURSON, of Westchester; and DAVID SECOR, of Chemung.

To Fill Vacancies in our Grand Committee in the different Counties of the State—H. HOWARD Lockport, F. PRICE and H. GREELY of New-York.

To appoint a suitable Agent, whose duties it shall be to call public meetings in the several towns and villages of this State, and by Lectures and distributions of circulars, lay before the public the general plan and objects we have in view in the establishment of the People's College and pay such Agent a reasonable compensation for his services from the funds of this Association—D. C. McCALLUM, T. C. PETERS and F. PRICE.

On motion, adjourned to 2. P.M.

Oct. 13. 2 *P. M.*—Convention met—President Tillman in the Chair. A communication was received and read from ALANSON HOLLY, Editor of The Wyoming Mirror. A discussion entered into as to the practicability of our project, in which part was taken by Mr. Bascom, Miss' Stone, Prof. Evans, Dr. Cutcheon and others.

On motion, the word *suitable*, in the third clause of the Prospectus, was ordered, to be stricken out, and the word *equal* substituted.

Miss Pellet moved that, in the appointment of future committees, Ladies be represented.—Carried.

Moved that when we adjourn, we do so to meet in Albany, on the second Wednesday of January, 1853. Carried.

Adjourned to meet at 7 P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

Seven o'clock P. M.—President Tillman in the Chair.

The President proposed the following resolution, for discussion, which was supported in the affirmative by able speeches from Mr. Bascom, Dr. Cutcheon, Prof. Evans, Rev. Mr. Caldwell, Prof. Allen and others, and adopted by a unanimous vote:

Resolved; That the course of studies usually pursued in our Colleges, being largely devoted to the study of the dead languages, and copied from that of European institutions, is not adapted to the wants and condition of a free people; That the first and paramount objects of a College System should be, not only to give the student a full, clear and accurate knowledge of the physical laws by which the universe is governed, but also to teach the best practical applicaton of those laws to the work of the artisan and the agriculturist.

Messrs. Peters, Howard and Greeley were appointed a committee to draw up a bill to present to the Legislature.

On motion, That the Editors of this State friendly to our cause be requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting.

On motion, Convention adjourned, to meet in Albany on the second Wednesday in January. 1853.

HARRISON HOWARD, Sec'y.

It is difficult to conceive anything more beautiful than the reply given by one in affliction, when he was asked how he bore it so well.—"It lightens the stroke," he said, "to draw near to Him who handles the rod."

WOMAN'S STATE TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

Pursuant to the call of the Executive Committee of the Woman's New York State Temperance Society, a Convention assembled at the Wesleyan Chapel, in this place, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Mrs. H. Attilia Albro, of Rochester, one of the Vice Presidents of the State Society, took the Chair and called the meeting to order.

Rev. Mr. Crowe, of Seneca Falls, opened the meeting by prayer.

On motion of S. B. Anthony, delegates from different parts of the State enrolled their names.

Mrs. Angelina Fish, of Victor, and Mrs. Hannah S. Shute, of Fairport, were appointed Vice Presidents *pro tem.*

Mary C. Vaughan and Susan B. Anthony, Recording Secretaries of the Society, acted as Secretaries.

On motion of S. B. Anthony, the following persons were appointed a Business Committee: Lucy Stone, Dr. Cutcheon, Amelia Bloomer, M. A. Walker, and Sarah Pellett.

On motion of Lucy Stone, S. B. Anthony was added to the Committee.

While the Committee were out, remarks were made by the President, who hoped to be excused for any want of knowledge of parliamentary rules. This was the first time she had presided at a public Convention, and might fall into mistakes from her slight acquaintance with such rules. She concluded by urging all to renewed zeal in the cause of Temperance as individuals and collectively.

Mrs. Shute, of Fairport, read to the convention a series of resolutions adopted by the Society at that place. She gave a very interesting history of their movements.

George Pryer, of Waterloo, hoped that parliamentary rules will be dispensed with here, and that reason, common sense, and good will, would be the rule. He attended the State Temperance Convention at Syracuse, in June last, and saw a woman gagged down by "parliamentary rules" amidst "confusion worse confounded." He wanted no such rules here.

The President and Mary C. Vaughan stated substantially, that the platform of the Woman's State Society was free to all. There was no desire to practice "gag law" here.

Letters from various auxiliary Societies were read

Mrs. H. W. Williams, from the Buffalo Temperance Union, writes, "We are satisfied as a society that nothing will do us any good but the "MAINE LAW." What can we do to expedite the passage of such a law? We look to your Convention to inform us."

A. Holly, editor of the Wyoming County *Mirror*, was prevented from attending by illness. Expressed sympathy with the Temperance cause in general, and the Woman's State Temperance Society in particular, and hoped we would devise some plans for general and efficient action throughout the State in favor of the Maine Law.

Elizabeth S. Payne, of Fairport, J. R. Johnson, of Syracuse, and others, sent appropriate and sympathizing letters which were read.

The Business Committee made a partial report which was accepted and laid on the table.

Lucy Stone then presented the following resolution:—

Resolved, That every reform movement is best forwarded by cultivating that sense of individual responsibility which never excuses from duty, and that independence of character, which, without stopping to count consequences, demands that "justice be done though the heavens fall."

She advocated the passage of this resolution in a speech about an hour in length, charactized by great pith and eloquence.

She said that women were all cowards, there was no use in denying it. A woman would go to an unpopular reform convention, if she could be like a mouse in the wall, unseen. Women would fill their dresses with whalebone and steel, till the breath and life was almost forced out of them, that they might be in fashion,—would wear uncomfortable bonnets, and many other things for the same reason. Men too were cowards in matters of fashion. She instanced the old bell-crowned hats, strapped pants, &c. A man would wear a fine coat if he had not a dollar in his pocket. The world would never be saved till we ceased to be cowards. We all admire the stern, unyielding, uncompromising spirit of Martin Luther. He was no coward, and he accomplished what he wished. He "would go from Wittemberg to Worms though every tile upon the roofs were a devil."

How noble appears the courage of Wm Loyd Garrison working in his garret upon his paper, assisted only by a colored boy, and living upon bread and water. Every true soul has sympathy with moral courage. How we admire and glory in the courage and fortitude of the men and women of the May-Flower, the Pilgrim Fathers, and the less considered though equally enduring and courageous Pilgrim Mothers.

We need individuality, and individual life.—We should not all aim to be alike. We should not be like the pebbles on the sea shore, which the waves have rolled together so often that they have all become alike round. Quoted a beautiful saying of Wendell Philips. Said we should keep all our corners on.

Every man has his work born with him. God has not left himself without a witness. He dwells in the hearts of all who will receive Him. And though we are cowards we must lend our aid to urge on all great progressive movements.

George Pryor said we had seemed tacitly to admit we are a set of cowards; he hoped all by their lives would refute it. Men should be afraid of nothing but sin.

The resolution was laid on the table and the Convention then adjourned to meet at 2 o'clock P. M.

Afternoon Session.

The Convention was called to order by the President at the appointed time.

An opening prayer was offered by Sarah Pellett. of Oberlin.

The Secretary not being present the minutes of the morning session were not read.

Mrs. L. A. Jenkins took the stand and spoke with much effect, giving a historical detail of the Temperance movement. She also presented arguments against the use of unnatural stimulants, among which were the effects upon offspring of inebriated parentage. Her speech was replete with important and convincing statistics. She concluded by demanding the enactment of the "Maine Law" as the only effectual remedy for the rum traffic.

The Secretary then read the following resolutions, which were taken up for discussion.

RESOLUTIONS.

1. *Resolved*, That as woman is the greatest sufferer by the evil of intemperance, it is her right, and therefore her duty to use every power God has given her to remove it.

2. *Resolved*, That we will withhold all patronage from business men and women, who are in any way connected with the traffic in alcoholic liquor as a beverage.

3. *Resolved*, That we will give no countenance to the vice of inebriation, by voluntary association with him who uses, or him who furnishes intoxicationg liquors.

4. *Resolved*, That instead of being *legalized*, the traffic in intoxicating drinks should be entirely suppressed by the strong arm of the law.

5. *Resolved*, That we rejoice that the Maine Law has been sustained by the people of that state, and enacted also by the Legislatures of Massachusetts and Rhode Island; and that the success which has attended its operation in those states point to it as *the great lever* in the hands of temperance men and women for securing a crowning triumph for all our labors.

6. *Resolved*, That we earnestly call upon the true friends of Temperance to refuse to vote for any candidate for any office, whether of town, county, State, or United States, who is not an open and avowed friend of total abstinence and the Maine Law.

7. *Resolved*, That every reform movement is best forwarded by cultivating that sense of individual responsibility which never excuses from duty, and that independence of character, which without stopping to count consequences, demands that "justice be done though the heavens fall.

8. *Whereas*, Intemperance is on the increase among young men, and as we believe one of the chief causes of this increase to be the use of Tobacco, therefore

Resolved, That it is the duty of all friends of humanity to oppose by all proper means the use of that pernicious weed.

9. *Resolved*, That this Convention fully approves of the action of the executive committee of the Woman's State Temperance Society, in appointing delegates to the annual meeting of the Men's State Temperance Society; and while we rejoice in any aid that body man render our common cause, we regret for the cause sake their position and absolute refusal to co-operate with woman. The fact that they have done so, proves that they need a labor of enlightenment relative to the true means of promoting the cause; and in no way can they receive the needed light better, than by our faithful and earnest efforts to save from drunkenness. "Our works will bear witness of us."

Much discussion came up on the third resolution. It was opposed on the ground that we could not associate with men who raised grain for the purpose of sale to make intoxicating drinks. Mrs. Shute thought the spirit of the resolution invaded our social relations too far, and hoped it would be amended. Many were connected in their family relations, with persons engaged in this traffic. Mrs. Fish, of Victor, opposed any amendment, but hoped women were ready to take a stand against meeting on social equality, with drunkards, rum-sellers, and occasional drinkers.

Mary A. Walker, of Havana, read a spirited address, touching on this resolution, after which the resolution was adopted.

E. W. Capron, of Rhode Island, spoke to the fourth resolution. He gave an animated account of the efforts of the "Maine Law," and "Anti-Maine Law" parties in that State previous to the passage of the Law. Also a description of the first execution of the Law in Providence, when three cheers burst from the assembled multitude as the last of five hundred gallons of "exceedingly bad liquor" was thrown into the waters of Narragansett Bay. The Law had been triumphantly enforced throughout the State, except in the fashionable watering place of Newport. He had ascertained while reporting for the paper of which he was editor, in the Police offices of Providence, that the amount of crime was immediately and greatly lessened by the operation of this Law, and men who had long been victims of the vile habit of drunkenness, blessed the day which removed from their path the temptation to its indulgence.

He was followed by Sarah Pellett, of Oberlin, who took the ground that there was a "higher law" than man's, which precluded the possibility of *legalizing* the liquor traffic or any other cause of demoralization.

The resolution was adopted.

The fifth resolution was also adopted.

Susan B. Anthony moved the appointment of a Finance Committee.

The Chair appointed Amelia Bloomer, Mrs. Lum, Mrs. A. Fish, and L. A. Jenkins, such Committee.

Pending the discussion on the 6th resolution the Convention adjourned to meet at 6½ o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

The meeting was called to order at the appoint-

ed time by the President, and opened by prayer by Sarah Pellett.

The minutes of the afternoon meeting were then read and accepted.

Resolution No. 7, was taken up, and Prof. Allen, of New York Central College, took the floor. He said he was not in the habit of speech making and he would necessarily be crude. The cause of temperance was the cause of God. The slave to him who wielded the whip, was not more a slave than he who is a slave to appetite.

He was utterly surprised to hear that a D. D. clamored down a woman when she attempted to speak in the State Convention. He did not know but Miss Brown was right, when she said a few days since, that these D. D.'s had rather miriads should go down to hell, than they should be appointed the way to Heaven by a woman. He believed that woman's rights would be the last to succeed; but let them go on; she is the greatest sufferer from intemperance.

He alluded, most beautifully and eloquently to the use that had been made of Alcohol in destroying the Indians—to the use our representatives at Washington make of it—of the devastation it was making throughout the civilized world, and wherever civilized man could palm it off upon others. He alluded to the progress of reforms, and the sure triumph of right. He agreed with Miss Stone that it was our duty to cultivate individuality, and act on our individual responsibility. He exhorted the women to go on in this good cause, in spite of the opposition arrayed against them, and sat down amid a round of applause.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

The 8th resolution (on Tobacco) called forth some little discussion but was passed without a dissenting voice.

The 9th resolution was read and adopted without discussion.

Letters were read from Frances D. Gage, of Ohio, and Lydia F. Fowler, of New York.

Letters were received from Betsey Hawks, of Bethany Centre, Mrs. A. N. Cole, of Belfast, Mrs. Gage, of Manlius, and others, but were not read from want of time.

S. B. Anthony offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That inasmuch as the Church in the present undeveloped state of the race, has the sole direction of the religious element in man, it is clearly its duty to take cognizance of the existing evils of the day, and among others that of intemperance, by banishing from its sacrament the poisonous cup, and denying fellowship to wine-bibbers, Rumsellers and Distillers.

Resolved, That if it be a violation of scripture for man to put asunder those whom God has joined together, it is equally a violation of holy writ for man, by his unjust laws, to hold together those whom God has never joined.

Mrs. Fish, of Victor, read a short address which was well received; after which S. B. Anthony took the stand. She said it required no apology for a woman's appearing before a public audience. Jenny Lind, and other great vocalists, actresses, &c., could appear with bare necks and arms before admiring audiences and be praised for their performances. It is only when woman appears as an advocate for the good of her race that she was pointed at as being out of her sphere, and ridiculed by the other sex, and many of her own. Shall women tamely submit to be the slaves of rum-drinking, rum-voting men?—Men have no right to arrogate to themselves all the law-making, and make laws which so grieviously curse woman. Woman has no longer a right to remain idly at home and allow her husband, brothers and sons to go down to drunkard's graves. She must refuse to be the bride of the moderate drinker, or to meet Tobacco smoking, Rum-drinking young men with smiles in the social circle, or to go with them to places of amusement. She must no longer consent to entail upon her offspring the taste for alcoholic drinks. A large portion of the prevalent scrofulous diseases arise from intemperance. Many of the Idiots were the result of the same terrible and pernicious habit.

Many object to the ground that habitual drunkenness should be cause of divorce; that it is contrary to the Bible doctrine on this point. She referred to the present laws for divorce, the imprisoning a man for five years, wilful desertion, &c., and contended that these are, at least, equally opposed to the Bible. Should a woman be bound to live with a man that daily threatens to murder herself and children, until actual murder was committed? Does it ever occur to you that those who are the greatest sticklers for this Bible doctrine, and lift up their hands in holy horror at the mention of divorce, never mention the wholesale divorce going on south of Mason and Dixon's line? If we are to be so strict on this point let us begin where the evil most exists.

Woman must withdraw from all churches which tolerate rum-drinkers and distillers. We can scarce find a community, where there is not a rum making deacon or prominent member; and he remains quietly in the church because he has money and contributes to the pay of the minister. In a neighboring town a prominent member of the Methodist church was a distiller notwithstanding the Methodist discipline against it. The church that retains such men, is none of Christ's. The clergyman who does not speak out against it, and who adminsters the sacrament to such, is worse than the rum-seller himself. Think of a deacon watching the poison flowing from the "worm of the still," singing

"Come thou fount ofevery blessing,
Streams of mercy never ceasing" &c.

Better, far better take the pure waters of the earth for the communion than to feed a congregation the drugged whiskey that passes for wine.

Woman must carry these temperance principles into politics. If we cannot vote we can influence voters. If man assumes to vote for us, it is time we instruct him how we want voting done.

Mrs. L. A. Jenkins, of Waterloo, offered the following resolution:

Inasmuch as the right to petition is the safeguard of the rights of the people, and as our petitions as women of the State of New York have been cast aside, and our right as memorialists been called in question, therefore

Resolved.—That we will go by the hundreds, if not by the thousands, at the coming of our next legislature and present a petition for the Maine Law, at our own hands.

Mrs. Jenkins ably sustained the resolution, and it was adopted.

The question on Miss Anthony's resolutions was then called for. The first was adopted without discussion. The second elicited a spirited discussion. Miss Anthony's well known position relative to the propriety of drunkenness being made a ground for legal divorce, was opposed by Mary C. Vaughan, who said that though agreeing with her friend that no woman should consent to remain in the relation of wife with the confirmed drunkard, nor to stamp upon the minds of her children the impress of the drunkard's beastly nature, or to rear them to an inheritance of his fatal appetite, yet the case called only for separation, not for divorce. The laws should be so modified that all property of the family, and her children, should belong to the wife, then she might if she chose, and could, care for the inebriate husband. Or if his example and conduct were too gross to be endured, she might have the power of ridding herself entirely of his presence. But there was always hope of his reform, and a home and a heart should be ready for him if he should ever regain the dignity of his manhood.

S. B. Anthony said that true marriage was a union of soul, of spirit, not a legalized form of words binding man and woman together. God never joined virtue and vice; the contract was no longer binding when one party became morally corrupt. The scripture said "Be ye not unequally yoked together." "Ye cannot serve both God and Mammon." The drunkard's wife must serve him, she is his, the victim of his depraved passions and imbruted nature.

Mrs. Vaughan replied that we could not decide whom God had joined. There might have been at the period of marriage the true union of soul spoken of, which she agreed only sanctified the marriage relation. That true union though lost when the man became the victim of drunkenness, might be remembered if he reformed.—The wife had no right to cast him off altogether for this vice alone. The scripture, the words of Christ admit of but one cause for divorce: a separation from any other cause will admit of no second marriage.

Mrs. Gildersleeve, of Clyde, sustained the position of Miss Anthony, but was not heard with distinctness, and her argument could not be reported.

The vote on the resolution was called for, and it was adopted by a small majority.

A motion was made to appoint a committe to prepare a draft for a petition to the Legislature for the Maine Law, and to arrange a plan of action for the women of the State.—Carried, and Amelia Bloomer, of Seneca Falls Mary C. Vaughan, of Oswego, and Hannah S. Shute, of Fairport appointed that Committee.

The Convention then adjourned *sine die*.

The meetings of the Convention were all fully attended and characterized by great interest.—Both men and women entered into the discussions, and spoke with spirit, and evident desire to forward the good cause.

Delegates were present from Wayne, Ontario, Monroe, Niagara, Genesee, Chemung, Wyoming, Seneca, Oswego, Onondaga, and Cayuga Counties.

The greatest order and quiet was observed, and though the evening session was held to a late hour, the interest continued unabated.

The officers and members of the Women's New York State Temperance Society, feel that they have as yet no cause to regret the stand which they have taken. All their movements seem to have been owned and approved by God, and they have reason to hope will result in great benefit to the cause of Temperance and morality.

SUSAN B. ANTHONY,
MARY C. VAUGHAN.
Rec. Secretaries.

AN ERECT POSITION.—A writer on health very justly condemns the habit of lounging, which a large number of persons indulge, as injurious to health. He says: "An erect bodily attitude is of vastly more importance to health than is generally imagined. Crooked bodily positions, maintained for any length of time, are always injurious, whether in the sitting, standing or lying posture, whether sleeping or walking. To sit with the body leaning forward on the stomach, or to one side, with the heels elevated to a level with the head, is not only in bad taste, but exceedingly detrimental to health. It crampsthe stomach, presses the vital organs, interrupts the free motions of the abdominal and thoracic organs, and, in fact, unbalances the whole muscular system.—Many children become slightly hump-backed, or severely roundshouldered, by sleeping with the head raised on a high pillow. When any person finds it easier to sit or stand, or walk or sleep in a crooked position than a straight one, such persons may be sure his muscular system is badly deranged, and the more careful he is to preserve a straight or upright position, and get back to nature again, the better."

One hundred and fifty persons have died in the city of New York, during the last twelve months, of delirium tremens! Within the same period there were nine murders caused by rum, and nearly ten thousand 'five-day' commitments for drunkenness.

LETTER FROM MRS. GAGE TO THE TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

McConnelsville, O., Oct. 9, 1852.

Dear Mrs. Bloomer.—Yours inviting me to attend your Temperance Convention, came to hand in due time; but it found me weary from the excitement and fatigue of our first Agricultural County Fair, which has to-day been concluded, with signal success. It is not possible for me to be with you, as my husband is absent, and a large family demand at this time my presence and superintending care. But from this county Fair let me draw a comparison, and moral, to aid and cheer you.

From early morning until dewy eve, for two long days, I was upon the Fair grounds, mingling with the vast multitude, in my duties as one of a committee. Some four or five thousand people of all classes, all grades, both sexes, and all ages, were assembled, and yet I saw but one man drunk. I met men here, who I knew were in the habit, two years ago, of indulging their depraved appetites; but they now mingled with the crowd, duly sober, and looked on as men, where once they would have appeared as driveling idiots or furious mad-men. Our Committees allowed no thing in the shape of ardent spirits to be brought upon the ground; and though it was reported that one or two debased, fallen, wretched specimens of humanity were determined to sell liquor outside, I think they did not do it openly, for the ladies resolved to go in a body and remonstrate, and if unsuccessful, to march resolutely to the work, and tear down the shed, and pour out upon the thirsting earth the waters of hell which are burning the manhood from the souls of the faint, and weak, and easily tempted. But I think there was no ardent spirits sold openly around.—Public opinion had placed its ban, and woman with her strong will had vetoed it; and few dared to venture.

Tell me not that intemperance is upon the increase. Ten years ago, such a gathering of people could not have come together in our county without twenty stands being unblushingly employed to scatter misery, crime, shame and death among the multitude. Ten years ago it would have been deemed unseemly for women and men to meet in one great mass upon a three-acre field and mingle their thoughts, their feelings, their interests, and their labors in one great harmony, and to have made themselves, as it were of one mind and one soul, for the elevation of labor, the exaltation of industry, and the increase and improvement of Agriculture, Mechanism, and the Fine Arts. Ten years ago woman's voice would not have been heard in every needed place, remonstrating against defilement and sin; nor man's words of rebuke spoken boldly, as the bloated face and polluted breath passed by, or the oath of the coarse and vulgar, fell upon his ear.

On! on! then.

Speak out! speak out! the bold free thought
That's struggling from within.
Speak out! God hath your conscience taught.
Speak! purge your souls from sin.

Nay, shrink not, faint not, weary not,
Till the blest goal is won;
And every weak and wavering soul
Redeemed from sin,—on! on!

Let woman be strong in duty, strong in faith and love, strong for truth and right, strong for freedom and humanity, and ten years more will nearly, if not quite annihilate ardent spirits from our midst as a beverage, and place them on the list of medicines, to be handled by the young and rising generation with the same fear and caution as deadly poisons. Let wives and mothers be true to the interest of the human race—let maidens be true to themselves, and those they love—refusing to unite their destiny with one who dares to touch, taste, or handle the accursed thing.—Let all women, every woman, whenever, wherever, and however, in whatever shape, form, or color it may come up, resist all intemperance, and discountenance all dram drinking, and the work can and will be done.

Yours in all earnestness and love,

Frances D. Gage.

Written for The Lily.

FEMALE MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Philadelphia Oct. 2. 1852.

Mrs. Bloomer:—Will you permit me to call the attention of your readers to the Female Medical College, located in this city. It is an institution of inestimable value to women, and consequently to the whole race; and its claims upon the community, and especially upon women, for encouragement and support, are of no common order. Its Chairs are filled with able professors who are deeply interested in the success of the School, and in those movements of the age which are opening to women new avenues to honorable and lucrative maintenance. It offers to women the opportunity of acquiring a full and thorough medical education, which shall qualify them to become successful physicians; thus restoring to them an honorable and useful profession which is theirs by right, and the exclusive occupancy of which has been usurped by the other sex. Such an opportunity is invaluable to woman, and as such should be regarded by her.

How many women who are toiling at the drudgery of the needle to obtain a scanty livelihood could they have obtained a thorough medical education, would have been honorably filling the station of busy and popular physicians, reaping a harvest worthy of their labors, and also developing and strengthening many of the higher faculties of their souls which, now, lie dormant! Woman has been long shut out from the more lucrative departments of labor, not so much because man has selfishly demanded all their emoluments, as because neither he or she has perceived that these are her equal right, or that they lie within her province. Both sexes are now waking up to a fuller consciousness of her rights and duties, and a broader field is opening to her, on which she is to prove her capacities by her deeds.

Among her newly opened avenues to pecuniary independence, the medical profession is prominent, and it is highly desirable, in every point of view, that women should avail themselves of the opportunity to enter it. Therefore this new institution, established by great effort on the part of those really interested in the elevation of woman, should meet with the most encouraging patronage. Thus far, its success has equalled the expectation of its warmest friends. It is now struggling against the difficulties which always surround a young and unendowed institution, and added to these is the opposition of a portion of the conservatism of the age. It should not be left to struggle alone. The best aid which it can have is a full supply of intelligent students.—Many women have already availed themselves of its advantages, and it is to be hoped that the number of these will annually increase.

Any person desiring particular information respecting this college, may obtain by it addressing inquiries to David J. Johnson, M. D. Dean of the Faculty; No. 229 Arch st. Philadelphia. M. G.

TAXATION WITHOUT REPRESENTATION.

Miss Hunt, a lady who is distinguished as a physician, and whose reputation as an advocate of the rights of her sex is not confined to our own country, handed the following protest to our City Treasurer, yesterday on paying her taxes. We recommend the paper to our readers, as containing a clear and forcible statement, which can be more easily attacked with sneers than answered with arguments. [Commonwealth.

To Frederick U. Tracy, Treasurer, and the Assessors and other Authorities of the City of Boston and the Citizens generally:

Harriot K. Hunt, a physician, a native and permanent resident of the city of Boston, and for many years a tax-payer therein, in making payment of her city taxes for the coming year, begs leave to protest against the injustice and inequality of levying taxes upon woman, and at the same time refusing them any voice or vote in the imposition and expenditure of the same. The only classes of male persons, required to pay taxes, and not at the same time allowed the privilege of voting, are aliens and minors. The objection in the case of aliens is their supposed want of interest in our institutions and knowledge of them. The objection in case of minors is the want of sufficient understanding. These objections certainly cannot apply to woman, natives of the city, all whose property and interests are here, and who have accumulated, by their own sagacity and industry, the very property on which they are taxed. But this is not all; the alien, by going through the forms of naturalization, the minor, on coming of age, obtain the right of voting and so long as they continue to pay a mere poll-tax of a dollar and a half, they may continue to exercise it, though so ignorant as not to be able to *sign* their names, or *read* the very votes they put into the ballot-boxes. Even drunkards, felons, idiots or lunatics, if *men*, may still enjoy that right of voting, to which no woman, however large the amount of taxes she pays, however respectable her character, or useful her life, can ever attain. Wherein, your remonstrant would inquire, is the justice, equality or wisdom of this? That the rights and interests of the female part of community are sometimes forgotten or disregarded, in consequence of their deprivation of political rights, is strikingly evinced, as appears to your remonstrant, in the organization and administration of the city public schools. Though there are open, in this state and neighborhood, a great multitude of colleges and professional schools, for the education of boys and young men, yet the city has very properly provided two High-schools of its own, one Latin, the other English, at which the *male graduates* of the Grammer Schools may pursue their education still farther at the public expense. And why is not a like provision made for the girls? Why is the public provision for *their* education stopped short just as they have attained the age best fitted for progress, and the preliminary knowledge necessary to facilitate it, thus giving the advantage of superior culture to *sex*, not to mind? The fact that our colleges and professional schools are closed against females, of which your remonstrant has had personal and painful experience,—having been in the year 1847, after twelve years of medical practice in Boston refused permission to attend the lectures of Harvard Medical College,—that fact would seem to furnish an additional reason why the city should provide, at its own expense, those means of superior education which, by supplying our girls with occupation and objects of interest would not only save them from lives of frivolity and emptiness, but which might open the way to many useful and lucrative pursuits, and so raise them above that *degrading dependence*, so fruitful a source of female misery.

Reserving a more full exposition of the subject to future occasions, your remonstrant, in paying her tax for the current year, begs leave to *protest* against the injustice and inequalities above pointed out. This is respectfully submitted,

Harriot K. Hunt.

32 Green st., Boston, Oct. 18. 1852.

A Just Law.—In Sweden, the man who is found drunk is fined three dollars for the first offence, six dollars for the second, and for the third imprisonment. But mind—the law does not stop here. The man who made him drunk—sold him the liquor—is subject to precisely the same penalties. If the culprit is a professor of religion, the punishment is still more severe, and excommunication always follows.

A bad article never sells well—neither will a bad character long pass current.

AUXILIARIES.

Several letters were received during our absence from home, informing us of the formation of new auxiliary societies, and of the zeal with which women were entering upon the work of disseminating temperance doctrine. We give below two of these letters. They should have appeared last month, but we did not find time to look them over before going to press:

PALMYRA, N. Y.

MRS. BLOOMER:—Our village is the home of a number of organizations strong in purpose and in expressed determination to destroy the monster Intemperance, and yet the horrid Hydra still lives! Not secretly, not in the mud hovel only, or covertly hiding for shame or fear, but openly, boldly, boastingly! Besides the agencies common to towns like this, the friends of Temperance have been favored with addresses from two ladies at different times, which, although "a new thing under the sun," were favorably received, and we hope may yet prove like the grains of mustard seed, small and unpretending in its beginning, but in its results extended and beautiful.

A few women of this town have organized a society, auxiliary to the Woman's State Society, having for its object the promotion of temperance principles, by the circulation of papers and tracts, which shall bring facts and statistics before the people.

We met on the 13th of Aug., 1852, at the house of Mrs. Wm. H. Everson. Mrs. Mary C. Gallup in the chair. The objects of the meeting were then stated, and the constitution being presented and read was approved by all the ladies present, who proceeded to form themselves into a Society to be called "The Palmyra Woman's Temperance Society, auxiliary to the Woman's State Temperance Society, of New York. A Committee was appointed to nominate Officers for the ensuing year who reported as follows:

President.—MRS. MARY C. GALLUP.

Vice Presidents.—MRS. SARAH D. EVERSON, ANNA WICKS, A. M. PINCKNEY, MARY TYLER, Miss A. D. BENSON.

Recording Sec.—MRS. M. A. TUTTLE.

Corresponding Sec.—MRS. E. H. DART.

Treasurer.—Miss ELIZA HINE.

Ex. Committee.—MRS. L. M. SEELEY, J. A. ALLEN, Miss MARY A. ROBINSON, CAROLINE CLEMONS, M. POLLEY.

The report was adopted.

There are thirty members in this Society.

I send you $2 to procure as many numbers of The Lily as we can have for that sum, for the next six months, commencing with the next issue or number. Yours truly,

E. H. DART.

WALWORTH, N. Y. Sept. 20th, 1852.

MRS. BLOOMER:—Through the labors of Miss S. B. Anthony, a society has been formed in this village called the Walworth Woman's Temperance Society, and is auxilary to the New York State Temperance Society.

As yet we have had but few meetings, but an increased interest seems to be manifested by the members of the Society in the cause of Temperance. Some almost doubt the *propriety* of Woman taking the responsibility while they feel the [illegible] of the cause; yet they sympathize with us in the [illegible]ment. The idea that woman can act in other than the domestic circle is a new one to some who have been taught to act only under the influence of the other sex. We very much need your valuable paper, The Lily, to correct public sentiment, and to teach woman the proper sphere in which she is to act. The time has come when woman should exert an influence for good. There is a great work to be done, and shall we sit idle while the cause is suffering for laborers? We will not. We have among us noble-hearted women who are willing to make a sacrifice in this reform.

Enclosed is four dollars for which you will please send eleven copies of The Lily to my address. We wish as soon as may be to furnish the community with temperance reading of various kinds.

Yours for the cause of Temperance,

LUCY M. SIMMONS, Cor. Sec.

THE LILY.

SENECA FALLS, N. Y., NOVEMBER, 1852.

GENEVA COURIER, VS. US.

Our hinting last Summer at the possibility of our attending the proposed editors convention in case a seat in that meeting was granted us, seemed to throw the Geneva Courier into a paroxism of rage and indignation from which it has not yet recovered: and he has since that time continued to pour out his venom on our devoted head. We are told that during our absence we were the subject of frequent attacks; but as the Courier is not very highly valued in our office, the copies were used for kindling fires, instead of being transmitted to us for our perusal; and so the paragraphs designed for our benefit were lost to us. In a number of recent date we find the following:

"Mrs. BLOOMER, in her delicate "Lily" goes in for opposing the men at a fearful rate. She must be rather a hard customer in domestic argument, and stir up considerable of a muss when she puts herself in among the *man*-kind."

Yes, that we do. We "go in for opposing the men" at any and all rates, when they so far forget their duty as to enact and sustain laws which oppress and cruelly wrong, both women and themselves! We "go in for opposing the men" when they abet and encourage immorality vice and crime—when they sanction and encourage a traffic in a deadly poision, which, as is everywhere acknowledged, and clearly proven by statistics, is the cause of nine-tenths of all pauperism lunacy, fearful accidents, crime and wretchedness with which the world is filled! We "go in for opposing the men at a fearful rate" when they forbid woman to exercise her right of suffrage and then enact laws for her government, without her consent, which press heavily upon her, subjecting her to a life of poverty and toil, of suffering, degradation and extreme wretchedness—yea, to the life and death of the DRUNKARD'S WIFE!

We deny man's right to make laws for woman, or to exact her obedience to his laws. He does not—he cannot represent her: and when he assumes this right—when he makes laws that are grievous to be borne, and which crush her to the earth, then, we repeat it, we see more glory in resistance than in submission; and we would that the women of our state and country would rise *en masse* in rebellion and throw off the oppressive yoke.

As to "domestic arguments" had we been so unfortunate as to have been tied to so narrow-minded a man as is Atwell of the Courier, we should have been a "hard customer;" for we never would submit to his petty tyrany. Thank Heaven! such has not been our fate! If the Courier is particularly interested in the welfare of our other half we suggest that he make inquiries of him about what sort of a "customer" we are. Our husband is a good deal bigger man than we; and stands in no fear of broom sticks or Candle lectures, so we doubt not he would gratify the Courier's curiosity by telling him all about our "domestic arguments."

"*Stir up considerable of a muss when she puts herself in among the* MAN-*kind.*" *hey?* Well there must have been "considerable of a muss" in our town for the last three or four years, for we have put ourself "among the *man*-kind" constantly during that time. Our men must have had a sad time of it having to do business so long with such a she-monster, and living in a continual "muss." Poor souls! we almost pity them at thought of what they have suffered, and feel half tempted to retire from office that they may get out of the "muss."

One thing is certain we have "stirred up considerable of muss" with the Courier man, and set him in a fever of excitement. He is worried about the *poor men*, lest we do them some dreadful harm by getting them into a "muss," or get the better of some of them in a domestic argument. He has no anxiety for us, the "weaker vessel," and seems not to care how we fare when we happen to get into a "muss" with the "*man*-kind." Such was not the chivalry of former days! Men generally claim that they have the ability to protect themselves, and stand in no fear of harm from so weak and defenceless a being as woman; but here is one who is all anxiety for the *dear men*, and works himself into a state of nervous excitement lest a woman "stir up a muss among the *man*-kind," and prove a "hard customer" for them to deal with; and forthwith he arms himself for defence. We would recommend for his case a cold shower bath, a diet of Graham gruel, rest from mental labor, active muscular exercise—wood sawing for instance—and that he keep his thoughts as much as possible from us, the exciting cause of all his trouble. We doubt not this course of treatment would relieve his sufferings; and to further the cure we promise to have no "domestic arguments," and to avoid as far as possible stirring up a muss with the *man*-kind when we put ourself among them.

THE CONVENTION.

On another page will be found the Secretary's report of the proceedings of the Meeting of the Woman's State Temperance Society held in this village on the 14th ult. The meeting was large; our citizens turning out in great numbers, and many delegates were in attendance from abroad. It was an interesting time, and we think passed off, for the most part, to the satisfaction of all who convened here on that occasion.

Mrs. Albro presided with dignity, and by her lady-like deportment gained the good opinion of all present. Though expressing ignorance of parliamentary rules she yet proved herself no novice in that respect, as she performed her part with great accuracy and promptness, save in one instance.

It was a great pleasure to us to meet face to face many of our stranger friends with whom we have held frequent communion through our Lily, and by private correspondence; and we have to regret that we could not detain them longer with us, that we might hold private social converse with them in our own home. Lucy Stone, of Mass. was present during the morning session.

and added much interest to the meeting by her earnest, truthful remarks on the subject of the resolution offered by herself. She is truly a talented lady, and a beautiful speaker. She was listened to with marked attention, and by her gentle womanly bearing won the admiration of her hearers. Sarah Pellett, of Oberlin, by her gentle, quiet and unassuming manners won our love. Mrs. Fish, Mrs. Shute, and Mrs. Christie fully realized the opinion we had formed of their worth, and goodness of heart. Many others there were whose acquaintance we would have gladly made, but their limited stay, and the engrossment of time would not permit.

The telegraph report of this meeting, which appeared in the Tribune, and other city papers was a miserable affair, and in many respects *incorrect*. *We* are said to have voted *against* a resolution which condemns the use of "alcoholic liquor at the Sacrament." This is untrue. We are now, and ever have been opposed to the use of the so called wine generally provided for church communion. We know that very little pure wine can be obtained in this country, and that the article called by that name is a vile compound of poisonous drugs, impure water, and alcohol; and this we believe to be quite as unfit to be drank in commemoration of the death of our Savior as on other occasions. We do not believe Christ ever drank such wine, or recommended it to others; and in our judgment if pure wine cannot be obtained, it would be far better, and less offensive in His sight, to substitute *pure water* for the deleterious strong drink now used; and which the bible everywhere warns us against, and teaches us to shun. We shall therefore sustain all resolutions which condemn the use at the Sacrament of that wine which "biteth like a serpent and stingeth like an adder."

Again we are said to have voted *in favor* of "*divorce*." This is also untrue. Miss Anthony offered a resolution "that if it be a violation of scripture for man to put asunder those whom God has joined together, it is equally a violation of Holy Writ for man, by his unjust laws, to hold together those whom God has never joined."—This resolution we opposed because we disliked the wording of it, and disapproved of the manner in which it was forced through. It was offered late in the evening when many were leaving the house, and no time left for discussing the question. We felt that Miss Anthony's views and motives were not fully understood, and that the resolution was not calculated to advance the interests of the society.

We offered an amendment, but owing to an incorrect decision of the President, and our unwillingness to press the matter and continue the discussion at so late an hour, no action was taken upon it. A rising vote was taken, and the resolution was carried by a small majority—but few voting on either side. Our views on the subject of divorce are pretty well known. We have never advocated an actual divorce which would allow the parties to rush into a second marriage; but we have declared it to be the right and duty of every drunkard's wife to seperate herself from the monster whom the law calls her husband.—We regard it as sinful, and criminal for any woman to live in close companionship with a confirmed drunkard, entailing his vices upon her innocent offspring; and we believe an effectual check would be put to drunkenness, if law, and public sentiment required a separation. Give to the drunkard's wife facilities for earning her own support in a respectable manner, free her from the control of him, who instead of being a protector, has become a persecutor and tyrant, allow her the right to her own person, property, and children—and we ask no more.

We hope at the Annual meeting of the Society to be held next June to see a still greater manifestation on the part of the women of our State. Many are coming up to the support of the principles of the State Society, and their action will tell on all coming time.

THE REFORM DRESS.

We have several letters of enquiry about the style of making the short dress, and also what style of hat is to be worn the coming winter.—Our many engagements forbid our replying to the writers individually, by letter, and they must excuse our seeming neglect.

It is a little perplexing to us to answer such questions, for we know very little about fashions, and do not wish to set ourself up as a pattern for others, We are not aware that there is any particular style for making the short dress, or any *new* fashion for it. At least *we* have none, but make ours just to suit our own fancy and comfort, and we hope others will do the same. We believe our dress does not differ materially from those worn by others, except in the length of the skirt, and bodice; and in our giving ourself room to breathe freely, and depending on our own muscles instead of whalebones for support. And this we consider all important, whether the skirt be long or short. Another important consideration which we would urge upon our lady readers, is the supporting of under skirts by elastic suspenders—(the same as those worn by men, and worn in the same manner) instead of letting them rest upon the hips. They are perfectly easy, and far preferable to "straps." We are happy to know that they are now worn to considerable extent, and they will be generally adopted when their advantage becomes known.

The prettiest style of cloak for the short dress is a full circle, or Spanish cloak. The *sacque* looks well, and is very convenient, as it leaves the arms free.

Both bonnets and hats are worn. If a hat, the Beaver is preferable, though they may be made of silk, or velvet. Those wishing beaver hats can obtain them by sending an order to J. N. Genin, hatter, New York, giving the measure of the head, and description of the hat wanted. We are not sure but they may be obtained of any hatter. The trousers are made mostly straight and plain, or with "spring bottoms," though some still prefer them full, and confined at the ankle.

The large number of ladies who attended the meeting here on the 14th ult., dressed in short skirt and trowsers proved the falsity of the statements made by some of the papers that this style of dress has become extinct. The number present on that occasion was by different persons estimated as high as fifty, and these came from different sections of the state. Lucy Stone, whom all so much admired, we are happy to see, still adheres to this style of dress.

FEMALE PHYSICIANS.

We have unintentionally hurt the feelings of some of our lady physicians by a paragraph in The Lily of last month. They think our remarks calculated to mislead our readers, and do injustice to those women who have been pioneers in the great medical reform. The article of which the offensive paragraph was the concluding part, was written hastily, with our printer standing over us waiting for copy; and it may be construed to mean what we did not intend it should. We think however that none of our readers would understand us to say that we had not now skillful female physicians, for we have at different times called their attention to that fact, and given the names of many of them.

We are happy to know that we have a Harriet K. Hunt, Mary Gove Nichols, Lydia F. Fowler, Mrs. Gleason, Miss Blackwell, Mrs. Dolley, Mrs. Longshore, Miss Mowry and a score of other women who have entered the medical field as associates, and helpmetes of man; and we hope the number may be increased till every village in the land is blest with a skillful female practitioner.

We only spoke of Dr. Hamilton's excelling in one particular class of diseases. These diseases, in their worst stages, have baffled the skill of many of our most learned, scientific physicians among men, and we are not aware that at this day we have women physicians who are any more successful in their treatment. If we have, we shall be happy to have their names, and the proof, and none will be more ready to award them credit than we.

The experience of our young female graduates will not warrant them in undertaking, at the first, the worst forms of disease; and they cannot expect those who have failed of finding relief from their sufferings at the hands of eminent physicians, to place confidence in them at once, in such cases. A young man who enters the medical profession must gradually work his way into the confidence of the public, and by his own study and observation gain such knowledge as he has failed to learn from books. Just so with woman. And besides, she has to work against the prejudices of the people, and overcome many obstacles which stand not in the way of man. But we trust and believe these obstacles will all be speedily removed, and woman become the loved and trusted medical adviser of her own sex, at least.

Dr. Hamilton, by his own study and research, and by giving his attention solely to the diseases which he treats so successfully, has, we understand, gained some knowledge which others have failed to acquire. This is admitted by many physicians. Hence we point him out as one who may be consulted with almost sure confidence of success. At the same time we have to regret that a woman does not fill his place. Indeed this was the often expressed wish of the patients whom we met there; and *we* were so far as to tell the Dr. that we thought it his duty to impart his knowledge to some one of our lady physicians, and when he retires from practice—as he thinks

of doing at no very distant day—place her at the head of his Infirmary. At any rate we hope whatever knowledge he may have gained more than others, will be freely imparted to our female physicians, to whom it rightfully belongs.

THE WHIG GLEE CLUB

Of this village gave a Free Concert at Union Hall, on the evening of the 29th ult. The Hall was crowded with our enthusiastic and music loving citizens, and all seemed highly delighted with the entertainment. The music was very fine, and interspersed with short speeches from several individuals, (all men, of course,) on the Tariff, River and Harbor, and Canal questions.

One of the speakers addressed himself particularly to "*the ladies*," (there were hundreds of women present) when speaking on the tariff question. Had a stranger, unacquainted with our government been present, he would have supposed these women all had the right of voting and that the speaker felt it necessary to set them right on this matter. What object he sought to gain by thus addressing them, we are at a loss to know; but suppose it was in comtemplation of their being speedily allowed their right of franchise, and of the necessity of their being prepared for that event.

Altogether the evening passed off delightfully; and whether the Whigs are the victors or the vanquished at the coming election, all who participated in the pleasures of that evening will have cause to remember the feast of music and of speech afforded them by the Scott and Graham Glee Club of Seneca Falls.

☞ We learn from the Rochester Journal that the Temperance House in that city has passed into the hands of Messrs. Ryan, Wood, and Combs, men of uncompromising temperance principles, and that the house has been thoroughly repaired and fitted up in fine order for the accomodation of boarders, and the travelling public. Such a house was much needed in Rochester, and we are happy to let our readers know that when they visit that city they may be entertained in the best style, without doing violence to their feelings by patronizing a rum-drinking hotel.—The Temperance House has a central location, and is very convenient for those having business in the city.

An Omnibus will always be in waiting on the arrival of the cars to convey passengers to the house. We hope none of our readers who have occasion to visit Rochester will forget the claims this house has upon them.

☞ One number more completes the present volume of The Lily. We hope our subscribers all like us well enough to listen to our talk another year, and that those whose subscriptions expire with the Volume will be prompt in sending in their names by, or before the first of January that we may know how large an issue to begin with for the new year.

☞ We are highly pleased with the remonstrance of Harriet K. Hunt, which we copy, and we would that every woman who has to pay taxes would follow her example. Miss Hunt has fallen into an error on one point, which we must take the liberty of corrccting. The law *does not* allow idiots and lunatics to exercise the right of suffrage, though it does extend that right to drunkards, even though they be bereft of reason, and sunk to the lowest depths of degradation. Idiots, lunatics, negroes and *women* are classed together and placed on one common level in the eye of the law.

☞ We would gladly publish the address of the women of Madison county, as requested, had we room; but the proceedings of the Temperance Convention, occupy so much of our columns that we are obliged to withhold that, as well as several communications designed for this number.

☞ Temperance Societies in Western New York can obtain Temperance Tracts, at the rate of $2,50 per thousand by addressing

JOHN G. L. HASKINS,
Newark, Wayne Co., N. Y.

☞ Mrs. Albro, and Miss Anthony will hold meetings at the following places during the month of November:

Summer Hill, Wednesday, Nov. 3d; Moravia, Thursday, Nov. 4th; Kelloggsville, Friday, 5th; Glen Haven, Sunday, 7th; Borodino, Monday, 8th; Amber, Tuesday, 9th; Otisco, Wednesday, 10th; Marcellus, Thursday, 11th: Skaneateles, Friday, 12th; Mottsville, Saturday, 13th; Sennett, Sunday, 14th; Auburn, Tuesday, 16th; Throopsville, Thursday, 18th; Port Byron, Friday, 19th; Montezuma, Sunday, 21st; Clyde, Monday, 22d; Wolcott, Tuesday, 23d; Victory, Friday, 26th; Lummisville, Monday, 29th; Sodus, Tuesday, 30th.

LETTER FROM ELIZABETH S. PAYNE TO THE TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

HORSE HEADS, Oct. 8, 1852.

To the President of the Women's State Temperance Society.

MADAM.—It would afford me very great pleasure to be personally present at your Convention, to participate in its deliberations, and listen to reports of the progress of our cause in the different sections of the State. But as I am providentially denied this gratification, I take the opportunity to forward through the delegates of our society, my hearty congratulations for the eminent success which has, thus far, during the brief period of its existence, marked the progress of this new effort of woman to bless and save her race.

I cannot fully endorse *all* the moral or religious opinions of each individnal member of your state society, nor adopt without partial dissent, that course of action which some of its members may prescribe for themselves. And I would ask in all soberness, if in all the annals of our race, an instance can be found, in which any great reformation, moral, social, political, or religious has been effected, without exhibiting some objectionable features, especially during the early periods of its progress. The sainted fathers and mothers of that revolution which secured to us, their descendants, the inestimable boon of civil and religious liberty, we have been wont to regard with a veneration almost idolatrous.

Their heroic fortitude, patient endurance, and unyielding perseverance, in surmounting the most imposing obstacles, stand forth in bold relief, and challenge the admiration of a world. Yet there were some among them who had more *zeal* than knowledge; *some* who were indiscreet in council; some who were even *traitors* to their cause. These circumstances were great trials of the faith of those devoted ones, who guided and sustained the heaven born enterprise, and incited them to increased diligence, more earnest efforts, and above all, a more *firm reliance* on the *God of battles*; and, *because* of this, their hazardous struggle, terminated in the most triumphant success. "God blessed the right."

What intelligent bible christian of the present day, could adopt, and defend all the peculiarities of Luther's system of christian faith? and yet, again, who, that loves the cause of truth and holiness, will fail to discover in the devoted Luther, one of the most able, fearless, and successful defenders of the truth that has existed since the days of Paul? Even in the little cherished family of disciples of our Savior, were some who could not wholly emancipate themselves from the evil influences of a mistaken education. Their views of the vast field of labor upon which they had entered, were contracted, and they were disposed to cast indiscriminate censure upon those who "followed not with them." Their conduct called forth the affectionate but severe rebuke of their Divine Guide. These reflections have been suggested by the inconsistent course pursued by many of the professed friends of reform.

A spirit, styling itself conservative on all the prominent topics of moral reformation, is aroused into stern and unyielding opposition, whenever and however any aggressive movement is proposed to relieve us from oppressive evils.

That *Woman* should have awakened from the deep sleep of centuries, to a consciousness of the duties and obligations, which the spirit of the times has imposed upon her, seems to have disturbed the quiescence of conservatism in an unprecented degree. The plans of operation proposed by the Women's New York State Temperance Society, are especially distasteful to all those who have chosen to confine all their nobler aspiration within the charmed circle of popular precedence. Ridicule, misrepresentation, and perversion are the weapons with which we are assailed. The grossest absurdities are reported of us, and our whole course denounced as eminently unworthy of woman.

Were our opposers disposed to commend what is *commendable*, *kindly admonish* us when erring, and sustain us in our well doing, I think none would refuse to be benefitted by their fraternal counsel and advice. This wholesale proscription, is strongly characteristic of those who make their conservatism an apology for culpable inefficieney, and savors much of that blinded spirit of usurpation, which is in painful contrast with the spirit of Christ, and which dwells not in the bosom of those who are *laborers together with him*.

But "let the dead bury their dead," and let us persevere in well doing, knowing that "in due season we shall reap if we faint not." Let us above all things strive and pray to be preserved from a censorious spirit towards those who oppose themselves, and pity those who ignorantly or maliciously refuse to aid in the advancement of such a cause, as that wherein we are laboring. It is a great, a glorious work: who can properly estimate it? The slow unfolding pages of eternity alone can reveal the mighty iniquity connected with, and resulting from the traffic in intoxicating drinks. I regard your present convention as an important one, and hope such resolutions may be adopted as shall greatly facilitate the progress of our cause. May you be guided, in all your deliberation by that wisdom which is from above, which "is first pure, then peaceable, gentle, easy to be entreated, full of mercy and good fruits, without partiallity, and without hypocricy."

ELIZABETH S. PAYNE.

For the Lily.

THE CLUSTER OF REFORMS.

MRS. BLOOMER:—I can remember, as if it were but yesterday, how deeply interested I was in my childhood, to look at the picture in my grandmothers great bible, of the two spies—the good spies, who brought back a good report of the land of Canan. Caleb and his companion, as evidence of the truth of what they asserted, brought rich clusters of grapes. How tempting those grapes looked, even in the picture; my "mouth waters" for them now: There they were, suspended on a staff, or short pole, between the two faithful witnesses.

So must *we* witness for reform. Not pluck one reform from the cluster, and attempt to bear it along alone; but we must joyfully elevate in sight of all beholders, the whole cluster, as the fruit of the "True Vine"—the LORD JESUS CHRIST. Yours, J. R. JOHNSON.

NAPLES, Ont, Co., N. Y., Oct. 11th, 1852.

THE WOMEN OF MAINE.

Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe has lately been traveling over what she terms the "glorious mountains" of Maine, and gives us, through the National Era, an account of her journeyings.—Speaking of the habits and character of the Maine women, she says:

You go into a plain farm house, where the furniture and all the appurtenances retain the most primitive simplicity: but be not surprised if you see Latin, Greek and German books lying on the table. You look inquiringly, and are told, perhaps, of a certain Mary Ann or Maria, who is keeping school up at Umbagog, or some other impossible, out of the way place, whose books these are. *She* has long done using them—she got them when she first began—now she has left them for Cynthia or Louisa, or some other successor in the family line, who is equally hardy and energetic in her attack upon the tree of knowledge. Ten to one you get a glimpse of said Cynthia, who proves to be a slender, blue-eyed girl, trimly dressed, with a pair of very pretty earrings in her ears, and an air of quiet composure and *savoir faire*, which shows you that she is a princess of the blood in her own regions. You talk with her, and find she has a mind as sharp and keen as one of the quartz crystals among her own mountains. She has been to the academy in the neighboring town. She has a fancy for drawing, and maybe she shows you a crayon head or a landscape which you did not expect to see just then—she wishes she could get somewhere where she could learn more about it—she has a cousin who paints in oils—she thinks, perhaps, after she has taught a quarter or two, she will get enough to take her to Portland, and take lessons of a master.

One is struck with the intellectual activity of the Maine women, wherever he travels among them. A friend of mine told me the other day that in one of the towns where he was visiting, in the clergyman's family, he was surprised to find the walls decorated with oil paintings, which he thought far beyond the means of his friend to purchase.

"Where did you get these paintings?" he asked.

"Oh, these! my wife painted them," was the reply.

The same gentleman relates, that at another time, when hospitably entertained in an obscure settlement, far out in the woods of Maine, being struck with the domestic talents and agreeable manners of his hostess, he entered into some conversation with her. Knowing that he was connected with the collegiate Institution at Brunswick, she inquired, with great interest, after a young gentleman there, adding, as an apology for her inquisitiveness, "I feel a great interest in that young man, for I fitted him for college."

My friend, of course, thought she alluded to some such fitting as knitting his stockings, making his shirts—and made a remark to that effect.

"Oh no," said the lady composedly, I mean that I taught him Greek and Latin, and so on, and of course I should wish to hear that he was doing well." It seemed to be quite an of course affair to her—nothing to what she could do. I can assure you, by the bye, that these women are yeomen housekeepers, and that you will never taste the Latin or Greek in sour bread or bad butter, or see the drawing and painting looking out of holes in dresses.

The fact is, that a sterile soil, and a harsh climate, though not good for growing anything else, are first rate for raising *men and women*; and *men and women* in the full emphatic sense of the word, are the staple products of Maine. The long cheerless winters here, are powerful educators, both physically and morally—physically in the amount of oxygen and vitality which they force into the system; intellectually, in the leisure which they force on one for intellectual pursuits. Apropos of the winters, I will relate a anecdote which I heard in my village under the mountains, which might give some of our southern friends an idea of what the winter here is like.

Said one of our friends, whose house lies directly under the mountains—"Last winter the snow was banked up quite to the ridgepole of the house."

"Is it possible?" I exclaimed. "Why, what did you all do?"

"Tunneled through it!" said my friend composedly; "we had a tunnel some fifteen feet long to the road."

"And pray how long did it last?" said I.

"Well, about six months," said he.

"It made the house very warm, indeed," added his wife, "almost oppressive."

That was one view of a snow-bank that had never suggested itself to me. But I must add to what I said about the Maine women, one drawback—one is impressed with it even in the most mountainous districts—the want of an appearance of robust health. The young girls are fair, sparkling intellectual looking, but are wanting in the physique. They look like forest flowers—very fair, but as if a breath would wither them. The mind seems altogether to have got the start of the body. The long winters may have something to do with this. For more than half the year, the female sex in this climate are very much confined in-doors, in stove-heated rooms generally very partially ventillated, as rooms in cold weather always are. Here they read, and study, and sew—and go out, at most, only in pleasant weather—often only in sleighs with fathers or brothers to drive them, and the sleigh is a vehicle that gives no sort of exercise. Can we not see in this fact the reason for that predisposition to disease of the lungs, which is constantly the terror of the parents of New England, and which seals, every year, hundreds of the fairest of New England for the grave! Think of the contrast between the stove heated room, where one is kept almost at the point of perspiration, and the lungs constantly inhaling warm air, and the sharp, keen, cutting air that is without. There is no remedy for this, but a harder habit of life. A young girl in New England is never secure against consumption, but by keeping her physical vigor up to the highest point. She should go out regularly every day in all weathers and familiarize her lungs with the out door atmosphere. She should fortify her skin with daily cold bathing, wear short walking dresses, prefer walking to the sleigh, practice skating and out-door amusements after the example of European ladies in a similar climate, and then the long winter will be to her as it is to the other sex, a discipliner and invigorator of the system, and not a constant enemy.

My letter is running to a great length. Adieu for the present. H. B. S.

What is here said of the health of the women of Maine, may be applied with equal force to the women of New York, and other States; and it would be well if all women would profit by Mrs. Stowe's suggestions, and practice her teachings, not only in winter, but in summer. The advantage to themselves, and to the race, would be incalculable.

We receive so many kind and encouraging letters from our stranger friends, that we often long for room to lay them before our readers that they may enjoy them with us. The following is a specimen of our daily private correspondence:

"I have been for years a reader of The Lily, and feel a lively interest in the kindred reforms it advocates. In a recent visit west, I took a No. of it with me, introducing it to some of my friends to whom it was unknown before. A favorable impression was made whenever seen, and read, and a hearty approval from several, whom I trust will yet render *more substantial aid*.

Enclosed is the money for two copies which please forward, as soon as convenient to——

Both these are earnest workers in the cause, and will use their influence in their respective neighborhoods to extend its circulation, believing it to be an instrumentality calculated to bless the race. What intelligent woman but rejoices at the discussion of the position she was designed to fill in the world—whether she is to be considered alternately as a doll, or a domestic drudge, ministering solely to the lower wants of her brother man and *subservient to him*, or that of an intelligent, moral being,—an efficient co-laborer *beside* her brother, acting in the moral warfare waging against the various evils rife in our land—accountable like him, *only* to the All Wise for the right occupancy of the talents bestowed on her. Let the subject be agitated through all the length and breadth of our land. Good will, I am persuaded, grow of it. While my spirit rejoices in the enlarged views advanced by the noble advocates who occupy the columns of thy paper, involuntarily a heartfelt God-Speed, uprises from the depths of my soul, for the furtherance of their mission—a mission of love to woman, who, alas, flattered and deceived, has too long tamely suffered, almost unconscious of the noble nature of which she is possessed, which if properly developed by intellectual and moral culture would introduce a new and glorious era in our race.—Falter not then dear sisters! Ye may ye arouse slumberers who will bless your warning voice and nerve themselves to do battle for Truth and Right.

Respectfully and affectionately thy friend,
RUTH DUGDALE.

9th Mo., 15th, 1852.

To avoid penalties, we should know the law; disease and suffering are the penalties of violated Law; hence, a knowledge of the laws of life and health would lessen our miseries.

Great eaters never live long. A voracious appetite is a sign of disease, not of health, as is generally supposed.

Glen Haven Water Cure.

THE proprietors of this delightful retreat for the Sick, take pleasure in announcing to the public that they have made great improvements in their establishment, having Papered, Carpeted and Painted it, inside, anew. Its Physicians, Dr. J. C. and Mrs. L. E. JACKSON, have treated nearly 300 cases of Chronic Disease the past year. They have also, as assistant Physician to gentlemen, Dr. W. . BUSH, of whose abilities they do not hesitate to speak highly.

Mrs. JACKSON, has treated, for various diseases of females, over 130 cases, within twelve months—seventy of which were cases of uterine disease. She can give the best references as to ability, he confidently offers herself as competent, by and with the counsel of her husband to treat, hydropathically, and with success, any kind of disease with which *Woman may be afflicted*. All letters asking advice for home treatment, properly answered if postage is paid, and examinations *at the office*, free of charge.

Strangers visiting the Glen will be shown through the institution, except at bath hours.—The steamer Homer leaves Skaneateles each morning for the Glen at 9 o'clock, and returns for the evening cars, east or west. Post Office address Scott, Cortland Co., N. Y.

J. C. JACKON & CO.

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